G R S 58]

Previous references

1902-03
(Education)

File No 29

Serial Nos 1—7

Later references

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos 1 — 7

Major ~~Part~~ B for ~~Sel~~ May 1903.

SUBJECT

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1901-1902

4988
Ed 114

27 9-02

To The I G of Edn

Requests to be informed in what stage the report on Public Instruction in Mysore, is now and when it may be expected

GPI—10 000—23 3 15

Indexed
Taylor

2 — 30-9-02

Ed Jory 94

From The I G of Education

Informs that the report is not due yet in the Dewans office and the latest date for submission of the report is 1st Nov

3 — 8142 — 11-11-02

Ed 187

To - The I G of Education

Requests to inform when the report on public Instruction in Mysore is expected

4 — 5309 — 4242 — 12-11-02

Ed 142 — 139

From The I G of Education

Informs that the said report will be submitted in H S.S on or before the 15 instant — 4322 — 12-11-02

5 — 5626

From The. I. G of Education

Submits the report on Public Instruction in Mysore in H S.S

Submitted to Dy Inspectoress

A draft Review on the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1901-1902 is herewith submitted for perusal. It is prepared on the models of the last & previous years against each paragraph of the draft; reference has been made to the pages of the Report for the sake of convenience

Kel
21/2/03

(1) The Report was received in MS on 17-11-02

I think it was due at the end of Feb.

(2) Printed Reports were received on 12-2-03

N.G.I

Have revised the Review & it is herewith submitted

As from Classes I think

it would be useful to get information called for in the draft put up They are capable of being utilised to very great advantage, but they at the same time afford considerable facilities for no work being done at all Govt may ~~lay down~~ decide what to do about them after receiving the mpn

9/3/3

The 2nd Councillor

Ed 116
10-3-03

Draft passed

12/3/03

Typed copy of review as corrected by the 2nd Councillor put up

1034
20 14 3 03

14/3/3

The Dewan

communicate to
1st Councillor
1.5. III 03

16/3

14/3/03 16/3

Submitted to the Dewan after circulation

If I had seen the work done by
Mr Raghavendra Rao in Mysore before
drawing up the review I should have
added a sentence in Para 5 to say

Govt note with pleasure that special
classes attended by a considerable number of
the artisan ~~classes~~ youths are organised
in connection with the Palace reconstruction,
where drawing, inlaying in stone and wood-
work are taught with much success. ~~They~~
~~trust that one of these branches especially~~
~~inlaying work in stone and~~

25 3 3

(Mrs to read Mr's
where in the
report The work deserves
mention will be rewarded

Matter for disposal by Circulation 4

Subject

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1901–1902, and Report on the working of the Central College, Bangalore for the same year, with draft review thereon

Circulated to Councillors

By Order
H Mayendaya
Secretary

4/3 1903

Name	Remarks by the Councillor
V I Madhava Rao Esq CIE First Councillor Sent on 4/3/1903 Received on 14/3/03 C 183 2133	20/3/1903
C Seshayasimgar Esq Second Councillor Sent on 2133 Received on 22/3/03 (Mysore) C 165	~~I agree to the draft~~ B Seshadrayer 24/3/03

MGCPB—100—8-11-0

Submitted with the Estimates

The review has passed through the Committees & may be passed with the small corrections or additions and omissions that I have noted.

In the Educational Depᵗ there are several points requiring consideration and early decision.

The first and the foremost is the placing of Primary Education on a sound basis. The increase of Schools has been, as pointed out by the Insᵖ Gen's connected for the last 3 or 4 years, The position & prospects of Masters require to be improved. The question of allotting lessons on practical agriculture, carpentry, & iron-smithy to some of the Schools at least is ready for early consideration without this practical side the present schools must be deemed to be doing only partial good The resources — or rather the ways & means — demand our very early attention As already noted by the Estimates the annual expenditure exceeds the annual income — Means have to be devised to establish a workable equilibrium. Buildings are another necessity — and the total cooperation of Government in the absence of proper Municipal & Township Act and Authorities has nearly dried up out

In the present condition of the State finance it does not seem wise possible to increase the Educational Grant but the proportion between the primary & higher Education should be maintained on a more intelligible basis than at present - and great development should be effected in practical and industrial education. Whether one of our High Schools in Dublin or elsewhere than in Dublin should be considered - Both Chemsford and Cheltenham Ladies High Schools have not been referred upon as having

Page 57 shows that in Cheltenham the cost of educating each pupil is 93-11-8 - Most astonishing it is as high as 131 4-3 Why, if the calculation is correct have been such difference has not been explained Junkin, Hassan, and Cheltenham Ladies which have done very well have spent considerably less - the first and the 3rd only about 30 pr ct & the second about 60 The expenditure in Hassan with an attendance of only 140 which is less than in both Junkin with 189 and Cheltenham with 252 is more than both of those places - There is no explanation of this glaring discrepancy The whole of this seems

however investigation - The percentage of fees in these institutions also do not bear any natural ratio both my object - in ~~these~~ referring to these figures is simply to show the inexpediency of maintaining a costly school in Chikballapur - a Chetak drug also though it is a Scott Head Qrs Town - A few Scholarships will afford facilities to deserving boys to go to their places - Our boarding institutions are a great advantage The receipts from fees require also to be augmented both in these - & collegiate institutions

Similarly among Colleges the cost of educating each pupil in Shemoga is given as 4 26 - 3 - 8 while the fees collected is only 253 Rupees - The total cost is given as 10827 - The Dy has more than once urged the abolition of the College classes in Shemoga, and affording special facilities in the way of scholarships to Shemoga Students to ~~the~~ continue their studies either in Bangalore or Bangalore - The inconvenience of making this 7 A classes * This matter also requires the serious consideration of Govt - If funds ~~at present~~ thus released are used for the primary education

* unwieldy with an increased number in these institutions has also of course to be ~~also~~ overlooked

they will go a great way towards the required equilibrium

It is very satisfactory to observe that 2 of the young ladies in the Maharajah's College passed some of the branches of the B.A. Standard - but the cost of educating each girl in that College, for one year is given as 2895-12-0 Para 33 of the report does not afford any bright prospect of this institution - but there is no doubt that female education is spreading surely though slowly - we may await the declaration of the policy and the measures of the Govt of India in this important Dept

Mr Ushaba takes great interest in his work and is an energetic and a painstaking Officer - The question of equipping the Colleges at least in the Sanskrit with all branches of study must not be deferred

30 III 03

There is no where any reference to the arrangements in existence and there for physical exercise and development and their working I hope the Govt is giving sufficient attention to that important subject

Record of Case submitted for the orders of His Highness the Maharaja

9

AD 26303/9543

4574

Subject

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1901-1902 and Report on the working of the Central College, Bangalore for the same year, with draft review thereon

Order

The review may issue subject to the following remarks

For - A thorough reorganisation' &c in the second part of para 5 might be substituted -"The working of the school is occupying the attention of the I G E and the school committee, whose report and recommendations for improvement are awaited "

1)

Some reference might be made in the same para to the recent orders for the organisation of Industrial schools

2)

The wording of para 7 is most obscure and should be simplified and expanded if necessary A careful study of the para has not enabled me to understand the nature of the comparison made

3)

The Dewan in his note has complimented Mr Bhatia on his conduct of the work of the Dept, but no reference to the matter appears in the review I think it is only fair that if he has done good work we should say so It must be disheartening to the Head of an important Dept to toil year in and year

4)

11 4 03 5-5-2

Send Memo to the resident requesting revised draft in accordance with orders

11 IV 03

Very Early

12/4/3

10

- - - - - - - - - - - - out without a word of thanks or acknowledgement I should like something added in the sense of the Dewan's note

I presume that the other matters referred to by the Dewan will be taken up by him in consultation with the 2nd Councillor and Mr Bhabha

As to the Maharani's college, I see no reason for our being disheartened, considering the exceedingly adverse circumstances, due to plague, under which work has been carried on during the last 2 years The cost of the College is, comparatively, very great, but the lavish grant of scholarships is an essential feature of the Institution, and the influence that the College is, I hope and believe, exercising cannot be reckoned in terms of rupees

KRW

8/4/03

3 of 1903
Volar
pag 2 of the Delcasse minutes

Submd

The Revieo has issued
The file is submitted
to the 2d Councillor for
perusal of His Highness
orders

Rec'd
2/6/03
Ed 196
5 1903
22 Camp copy

Seen and returned
with thanks on
the other matters
referred to by the Delcasse
the Delcasse's minutes
as awaited.
C
23/5/03

27/5/03

The file is submitted
to the 1st Councillor for
perusal of His Highness'
orders

Rec'd
28 5 03
Rd 28/5/03
M63

31/5/1903

1113
27 6 03

To 1 (3)

The Dpt of Edn in Mysore,

No 4988 / Ed 114 D 27-9-02

SECTION Education
FILE No 29 of 02
S 41 No 1

In acknowledging the receipt of the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1901-02 which has not yet been submitted to Govt, has the honour to request to be informed in what stage it is now, and when it may be expected

By order

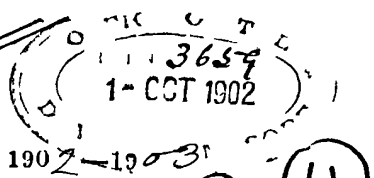
25/9/02

for Secretary

Rec'd draft on 7/10/02.

Ed 104

Edn 78]



1902—1903

4

From

H J BHABHA Esq, Ma
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION
IN MYSORE

To H V Nanjundayya Esq Ma, BL,
Secretary to the Govt of Mysore,
General & Revenue Depts,
Bangalore.

Dated 30th September 1902
Despatched

Received

General No 3055
No 94

Enclosures

, Education

FILE No 29 of 02

SPECIAL No 2

With reference to this docket
No 4988/Ed 114 dated the 27th instant,
has the honour to invite at-
tention to Government Order
No 4313-53/Mis 935 dated the 19th
September 1902, and to inform
that the Report on Public
Instruction for 1901—1902
is not due yet in the
Dewan's office, the latest
date for the submission
of the Report being 15th
November as fixed by the
Government Order cd

above The report will be ready in manuscript before that date.

H J Bhabha
Inspector General

(5)

To

The Dpl of Edn

in Mysore

No 8142
Ed 187
Dated 11/11/02

Adverting to your Docket No 3055/94 dated the 30th September 1902, has the honour to request to be informed when the report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1901-1902 may be expected

Education
29/02
3

By order
11/11/02
Asst Secretary

Asst
Secy
11/11/02

5309 Ed 112

Edn 78]

1902—1903

5 (6)

From

H J BHABHA Esq, M A
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION
IN MYSORE

To H V Nanjundayya Esq, M A, B L
Secretary to the Govt of Mysore
General & Revenue Dept

Dated
Despatched 12th November 1902 Bangalore

Received

General No 4242
No 139

Enclosures

With reference to his docket No 8142/Ed 187 dated 11th November 1902, has the honour to inform that the Report on Public Instruction for 1901—1902 will be submitted manuscript on or before the 15th instant

H J Bhabha
Inspector Gen

FILE Education 29/02 —4—

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1901-02

Office of the Inspector General of Education
12 November 1902

Vo 4322/140 of 1902-1903
From

Q 8 145

5426
17 Nov 1902

H J Bhabha Esq M A
Inspector General of Education
in Mysore

To H V Nanjundayya Esq, M A M L,
Secretary to the Government
of Mysore in the General
and Revenue Departments,

Education
FIEN 29 9 02
SECRETARIAT No 57

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the official year ended 30th June 1902

Chapter I — General Statistics

2 — Number of Schools and Scholars — On the 30th June 1902 the number of Public Institutions was 2231 and the number of pupils 91,236 against 2244 institutions and 94,991 on the 30th June 1901

There

There was a decrease of 13 institutions and 3755 pupils The heavy fall in attendance is entirely due to the severity of plague which prevailed in all the districts except perhaps Kumtha, where the fall in attendance was only 86 Last year I congratulated the state not only on recovery from the heavy fall in attendance that occurred in 1897-98 but also on considerable improvement For 1901-02 I have to record a retrogression in the number of pupils, a loss of 3765 pupils in Public Institutions In the year under report plague appeared for the first time in the districts of Shimoga and Hassan and the greater part of Chitaldroog, and it recurred in a severe form in the districts of Mysore Kolar and Bangalore In every district except Kumtha the Deputy Inspectors report the closing of large numbers of schools for periods varying from a fortnight to six months

The number of Private Institutions also fell from 1765 to 1700 and of pupils in them from 21,477 to 20,442

The total decrease in the number of pupils of both Public and Private Institutions

in 1901–02 was 4790 a fall which is heavy enough, though not so great as the fall of 7789 in 1898–99, the first year when plague found footing in the Bangalore Mysore Cuddapah and Kolar Districts

3 – The following figures will show the steady advance in attendance that was maintained upto 1896–97 In 1897–98 though the attendance in Public Institutions was kept up, that in Private Institutions diminished by 3748 The decrease was due in the terms of the Government Order reviewing the report "mainly to the unhealthy seasons and scarcity" that prevailed during the year In times of scarcity Private Institutions are the first to suffer The next year 1898–99 was the first year of plague, which showed a fall of 7789 pupils In the two following years attendance improved rapidly until on 30 June 1901 it exceeded that of 1896–97 by 1854 In 1901–02 there has again been a heavy fall of 4790

Year	Pupils in Public Institutions	Pupils in Private Institutions	Total
1889-90	66,501	16 196	82 697
1890-91	72 970	23,457	96,427
1891-92	76,288	25 041	101,329
1892-93	76,963	26,586	103,549
1893-94	79,496	26,003	105 499
1894-95	83,398	27,622	111,020
1895-96	86,521	25 493	112 014
1896-97	90,324	24 290	114,614
1897-98	90 428	20,542	110,970
1898-99	82 645	20,536	103 181
1899-1900	92 144	20,662	112 806
1900-01	94 991	21 477	116,468
1901-02	91,236	20,442	111 678

4 — Percentage of Scholars to Population of School-going age — The percentage of boys under instruction to boys of school going age was 23 07 against 24 04 in 1900-01 The percentage of girls under instruction to girls of school-going age was 4 13 against 4 22 in 1900-01 The corresponding percentages for boys and girls

in 1900-01 were 25 and 44 in Madras, and 27 6 and 48 in Bombay respectively The population of Bombay according to the census of February 1901 was less by 1,478 661 or 54 than the population in 1891 The population of Madras increased from 1891 to 1901 by 2,578 162 or 7 2 per cent The population of Mysore increased from 1891 to 1901 by 605 400 or 12 4 per cent It will be seen that while the total population of Bombay decreased in the decade by 5 4 per cent, and that of Madras increased by 7.2 per cent, the population of Mysore increased in the same period by 12 4 per cent The comparatively rapid growth of population in Mysore has combined with the deplorable effects of plague to reduce the percentage of pupils to population of school-going age, while the number of village schools has remained almost stationary during the last four years

—5— Important Educational events of the year — (1) During the year ten schools were opened in the Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Tumkur districts for the

Children

Children of Nambans, a forest tribe not yet reclaimed from criminal habits that had hitherto remained outside the sphere of the department

(2) Eight scholarships were specially sanctioned for Brahmin boys of the Sheeravasa Mandram Orphanage to enable them to learn the trade of mechanics and fitters in the S. M. Railway Workshops

(3) The rules for the guidance of Committees for Girls schools were revised

(4) A regular scale of pay for female teachers was sanctioned

(5) Several educational benefactions were founded during the year Sowcar Doddanna of Bangalore has offered to Government a sum of Rs 24000 for the establishment and maintenance of a free school The offer has been accepted but the details of administration of the fund have not been settled Sowcar Padmashetty of Karambelgola made over to the Department a substantial and handsome building

which

which has been called the Vani Vilasa Pathasala in honour of H H the Dowager Maharani and is valued at Rs 7000 for the use of the English Sanskrit and Kannada Schools of the town A Poor Scholars' Fund amounting to Rs 3000 of which Rs 1500 has been contributed by Government has been formed in connection with the Pathasala

Mr Siddappa a contractor of Nanjangud has given Rs 3000 for the encouragement of the study of the Vedas and Vedanta in the Nanjangud Sanskrit School Two prizes for proficiency in Mathematics and Science have been founded in the Kolar High School as a memorial of the late Major Kensington A prize for a Kannada essay has been founded by Mr K S Narayana Rao Deputy Commissioner in the Chitaldrug High School Prizes have been founded by Mr Hassan Ali late Assistant Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja in connection with the Local Examinations as a memorial of his late father Mr Dawood Khan retired Amildar

(6) The Rules for Muhammadan & Pattegar scholarships were revised during the year

6 - Comparative view of Schools and Scholars in 1900-01 and 1901-02 —

Institutions	Number of Institutions		Number of Pupils		Difference
	1900-01	1901-02	1900-01	1901-02	
Public Institutions					
University Education					
Colleges English (for men)	3	3	360	425	+ 65
— do — (for women)	1	1	4	4	-
— do — Oriental	4	4	152	148	- 4
School Education General					
Secondary Schools					
High Schools English (boys)	13	13	3160	2706	- 454
Middle Schools English (do)	103	107	13005	12 616	- 389
— do — Vernacular (boys)	95	94	8328	7656	- 672
High Schools English (for girls)	1	1	10	10	
Middle Schools English (do)	5	4	546	517	- 29
— do — Vernacular (do)	20	23	2292	2322	+ 30
Primary Schools					
For boys	1745	1725	55822	53868	- 1954
For girls	201	203	9671	9 171	- 500
School Education Special					
Training Schools for Masters	4	3	158	142	- 16
— do — Mistresses	1	1	5	4	- 1
Industrial Schools for males	7	7	422	397	+ 78
— do — for females		1		103	
Sanskrit Schools	41	39	1056	1084	+ 28
Commercial Schools	-	1	-	41	+ 41
School for Deaf and Dumb boys	-	1		22	+ 22
Total	2244	2231	94991	91236	- 3755
Private Institutions					
Advanced	12	14	248	254	+ 6
Elementary	1753	1686	21 229	20 188	- 1041
Total	1765	1700	21 477	20442	- 1035
Grand Total	4009	3931	116468	111678	- 4790

7 — Average monthly and daily attendance of all Public Institutions — The average monthly number on the rolls of all Public Institutions was 92 891 against 90 977 in the previous year The average daily attendance was 68,902 or 74 18 per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls against 68150, or 74 99 per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls in the previous year

8 — Proportion of Schools and Scholars to Population and Area — The table showing the distribution of all grades and classes of institutions by Districts is given in Appendix B The proportion of pupils to total population in Mysore was 1 in 48 In percentage of pupils to population of school-going age, the districts of Kolar, Hassan and Kadur are the most backward and those of Chitaldrug and Tumkur are the most advanced The average number of miles to a village with one or more Public Schools is 18 and the average number of miles to a village with any School Public or Private is 9 The total number of villages in Mysore is 16,784 of which 4609 have more than 300 inhabitants Public Schools are provided for 1661 of the latter villages class

Class of villages There are also 1700 Private schools for villages The tables showing these statistics are given in Appendix B

9- Number of pupils in each stage of instruction — The table showing not only the number of boys and girls in each stage but also in each class is given in Appendix B

10- Percentage of Pupils in each stage to total Number of Pupils — The following table shows the percentage which the number of boys and girls in each stage bears to the total number receiving general instruction in Public Institutions —

	High	Middle English	Middle Vernacular	Upper Primary Vernacular	Lower Primary Vernacular
Boys	1 96	7 19	4 41	16 20	70 24
Girls	09	1 47	1 10	7 74	89 60

11 - Distribution of Pupils of Public Institutions by Caste or Creed — The following table gives the numbers of pupils in Public Institutions by caste or creed during 1901-1902

Caste or Creed	Boys	Girls	Total
Europeans or Eurasians	77	70	147
Native Christians	1295	757	2052
Muhammadans	10201	3043	13244
Parsees	11		11
Hindus --			
Brahmins	17396	4928	22324
Kshatriyas	841	197	1038
Vaisyas	2608	575	3183
Lingayats	13516	1696	15212
Other Caste Hindus	25202	4082	29284
Jains	643	113	756
Low Castes	1680	234	1914
Others	1827	244	2071
Total	75297	15939	91236

12 Expenditure on education — The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs 1148276 being Rs 50106 in excess of the expenditure in the previous year. Exclusive of Rs 32,992 the outlay on educational buildings met from the Public Works Department Budget, Rs 4585 being the amount of scholarships paid to Khasi students in the Forest School Dehra Dun by the Forest Department, and Rs 2,5 the cost of the Regimental school borne by the Military Department, the net expenditure on Education chargeable to the State Fund Budget of the department was Rs 635841 against Rs 597221 The greater portion of the increase of Rs 38620 was due to the periodical increments which fell due during the year, the transfer of the charges of certain Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools from the Village School Fund to the State Fund budget, the employment of additional teachers and menial servants, to new grants and increases of pay to aided schools, ~~and~~ & building grants, and to scholarships bestowed upon students studying in the

17

Engineering in America The figure representing the Expenditure from local rates or cesses includes Rs 10,532 the cost of the Government Industrial Schools paid from the Local Funds General and Rs 5804 the amount of stipends paid to Medical pupils from the District Funds the net expenditure met from the Village school fund alone being Rs 246793 against Rs 237,380 in the previous year Of the increase in the expenditure from the Village School Fund Rs 5834 and Rs 3607 were respectively due to larger expenditure on school buildings and on Primary schools The net expenditure on the different grades of institutions from the several sources is exhibited in the following table

Institutions	State Funds	Local Rates or Cesses	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other Sources	Total	Percentage
English Colleges for boys	103603			6757		110360	9 61
Do — for Girls	11584					11584	1 00
Oriental Colleges	11639	580	308		1040	13567	1 18
High schools for boys	64417			33488	7632	105537	9 19
A V Schools for boys	81957	9536	9388	29183	7165	137229	11 95
Vernacular Middle Schools for boys	49102	15514	14631	4933	2136	56316	4 90
High schools for girls	4926					4926	0 43
A V schools for girls	19480			2016	8247	29743	2 59
Vernacular Middle Schools for girls	29227		300		8079	37606	3 27
Primary schools for boys	33183	167195	6095	3364	9727	219764	19 14
— Do — girls	49031	5192	900		18202	73325	6 38
Schools for Special Instruction	19956	20809	1479	852	16014	59110	5 15
— Buildings	61623	22699			386	84708	7 38
Furniture & apparatus	3625	3825				7450	0 65
Direction	30450	1136				31,586	2 76
Inspection	48409					48409	4 22
Scholarships	33283	9026	115		7312	49736	4 33
Miscellaneous —	48,198	7617	300	10339	846	67300	5 87
1901—1902	673693	263129	33516	91132	86806	1148276	100 Cr
1900—1901	628283	257649	33101	90776	88361	1098170	

It will be seen from the above table that Colleges cost 11 79 per cent of the total expenditure, high schools for boys 9 19, Middle schools for boys 16 85, Girls schools 12 67, primary schools for boys 19 14, special schools 5.15 The cost of Direction and Inspection together was 6.98 per cent

13 Percentage of income from each source to total expenditure :—

The percentage of income from each source to the total expenditure is shown below —

	Amount	Percentage
State Fund	673693	58 67
Local rates or Cesses	263129	22 91
Municipal Funds	33516	2.92
Fees	91132	7 94
All other sources	86,806	7 56

14 The share of each class of institutions in the total expenditure —

In the following table all institutions are classed as Government, Municipal, Aided and Unaided and the cost of

each class of institutions for the last two years is given The head General includes the cost of Direction, Inspection, Scholarships and all Miscellaneous charges such as those of the Book Depôt, the Oriental Library and the Educational Library and Museum

	1900—01	1901—02
Government	723205	7,55950
Municipal	10,195	10388
Aided	1,61538	1,79965
Unaided	8617	4,905
General	194,615	197031
	1098,170	1148,276

15 Fees — The fees realized during the year amounted to Rs 91,573 against Rs 90,899 in the previous year and were credited to the several funds as shown below

	Rs
State Funds	51,513
Village School Fund	14,107
Municipal Fund	3907
Private Funds	22,046

16 Percentage of fees to total cost — The following table gives the average-

fee and cost per pupil and the
per centage of fees to total cost for the
various grades of Government, Board
and aided institutions

Institutions for boys -	Government			Board			Aided		
	Average fee per pupil	Average cost per pupil	Percentage of fees to total cost	Average fee per pupil	Average cost per pupil	Percentage of fees to total cost	Average fee per pupil	Average cost per pupil	Percentage of fees to total cost
Colleges (English)	18-10-8	305-0-3	6 12	-	-	-	-	-	-
High schools - - -	13-9-9	51-4-8	26 50	-	-	-	9-4-0	20-6-4	45 35
Anglo-Vernacular schools -	1-15-0	10-1-9	19 16	7-12-	15-2-6	51 13	2-13-11	13-1-4	21 91
Vernacular Middle schools - -	0-8-9	6-10-11	8 16	1-11-11	14-6-7	6 92	0-11-0	5-3-11	13 07
Primary schools - - -	0-0-7	3-15-0	0 95	-	-	-	0-3-11	4-4-5	5 69

17 Monthly Grants-in-aid — The amount of monthly grants in-aid of schools from the Public Funds is detailed below The grants from the State Funds amounted to Rs 83,423 which was Rs 9104 more than the amount spent in the previous year The excess was due to the new grants and increases of grants sanctioned during the year and to the grant for 18 months paid to the School for Europeans and Eurasians at Mangalore at Rs 200 a month The grants in-aid from the Village School Fund and the Municipal Fund increased by Rs 441 and Rs 0 ex respectively The following is a statement of monthly grants disbursed during the year —

Class of Institutions	State Fund	Public School Fund	Municipal Fund
High Schools	1200	-	
Anglo Schools for boys	4702	2084	3629
" for girls	4720	-	
Vernacular Schools for boys	14,795	1110	2243
-Do- for girls	1644		1200
Sanskrit Colleges and Schools	20 658	315	1325
Industrial Schools	4170	-	
Training School	70	-	-

Commercial School	100		24
Student's Homes	6639	1140	
Magic Lantern Exhibition	-	400	
Scholarships held in Railway Workshops	105	-	-
Sreenivasamandiram Library	420	-	300
Total	83423	5049	8697

18 — Building and other Lump sum Grants —

The following Building and furniture Grants amounting to Rs 8745 were sanctioned during the year

Building Grants	Rs
Wesleyan Mission Girls' High School Mysore	6000
Wesleyan Girls School Cuncoor	1200
— do — Pete Cuncoor	900
— do — Segehatti	100
W M Orphanage Industrial School Hassan	300
Sanskrit School Muttur	100
	8600

Furniture Grant	
To ten W M Schools in the Cuncoor District	145
	8745

14 Departmental expenditure on School Buildings - During the year under report, a sum of Rs 43733-0-8 was spent departmentally on the construction and repairs of educational buildings against Rs 42243-14-1 in the previous year. Of this amount the expenditure on original works was Rs 33,702-12-9 and that on repairs Rs 10 030-3-11 The following table shows the sources from which the amount of expenditure was drawn. Of the total amount spent on educational buildings during the year, a sum of Rs 20 339-6-3 was paid from the State Funds and a sum of Rs 22,699-2-11 from the Village School Fund

Nature of Work	Provincial Funds Budget Provision Rs 25000	Village School Fund Budget Provision Rs 32 500	D P W allotment of 500 Rs at disposal of the Inspector General of Education	Subscriptions	Total
Original Works	10,882-6-11	22 434-5 10		386	Rs 33 702-12-9
Repairs -	9 456-15 4	264 13 1	308-7-6		Rs 10 030-3-11
Total	20 339-6-3	22 699 2-11	308-7-6	386	Rs 43733-0-8

38

20 P W D Expenditure on School Buildings-

The Public Works Department spent during the year Rs 32,683-11-0 on the construction and repairs of school houses and other educational buildings against Rs 20,631-9-9 in the previous year The expenditure on original works was Rs 20,476-2-0 and that on repairs Rs 2207-9-0 Certain improvements were made in the buildings of the Central College, Bangalore through the P W D at a cost of Rs 6505-13-9 spent as a special case out of the savings of the Jail of Dist. East and Dist. Canara as sanctioned by Government The out houses of the Bangalore Central College hostel were improved at a cost of Rs 680-4-8 The new building of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Shimoga which was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs 26,477 was taken in hand and Rs 2036-7- was spent during the year A sum of Rs 2663-12-5 was spent on the construction of

Masters

Quarters for the old quarters of the Kansas State School for the construction of a new building for the Southern High School was completed the necessary alterations (Cost $428.00) of the plan of the Northern High School and that of the old South Side attached to it were framed with a slight slope at a point 10 feet 2

Chapter II — Controlling Agencies —

21 — Reorganisation of the Inspectorate —

During the last few years a scheme for the reorganisation of the Inspection Branch of the service has been several times submitted to Government In the interests of the department the appointment of two Divisional Inspectors is urgently needed Since the commencement of the current official year the grades of Deputy Inspectors have been assimilated in point of pay and increments to those of Headmasters and Assistant Masters of Colleges and High Schools

22 — Inspector General — In the months of

July, November, December, March, April, and June I made tours of inspection in the Provinces & inspected 5 High Schools, 23 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 12 Taluk and Taluk Branch Kannada Boys' Schools, 21 Taluk and Taluk Branch Hindustani Boys Schools, 13 Kannada Noble Schools, 6 Hindustani Noble Schools

26 Kannada Girls' Schools 6 Hindu Girls Schools, 3 Private Schools for boys and one for girls, 3 Panchama Schools, 2 Sanskrit Pathasalas, 1 Commercial School, and 3 Industrial schools & travelled 850 miles by road and 1358 miles by rail in the Province In the month of February & gave evidence before the Indian Universities Commission in Madras and visited the Industrial and Commercial Schools in Madras, Madura Karur and Calicut

23 — Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors.

The table giving details of inspection work will be found in Appendix B ( )

All the Deputy Inspectors worked with zeal and energy The Deputy Inspectors of Bangalore and Mysore District South examined the largest number of schools and travelled the greatest number of miles The changes however of the Deputy Inspectors are growing heavier every year and with their best efforts they find it extremely difficult & not impossible to inspect and examine every School under them

them control The Deputy Inspectors Kolar,
Mysore District North and Shimoga were
away on Privilege leave during the year
Altogether 168 schools mostly in villages
remained unexpected, of which 24 were in
Chitaldrug, 38 in Shimoga, 19 in Hassan-
Kadur Circle, 33 in Mysore District North,
19 in Mysore District South, 24 were
Hindustani schools in the East Circle and
11 in the West Circle Some of the unvisit-
ed Hindustani Schools had been closed on
account of plague The appointment of
two Division Inspectors, the increase of the
controlling powers of the Deputy Inspectors,
and the employment of more Assistant
Deputy Inspectors in the Larger districts
will lighten to some extent the heavy duties
of the Deputy Inspectors. My proposals
for improving the Inspectorate have been
for sometime before Government

The Assistant Deputy Inspectors
have all of them worked actively and
satisfactorily. Mr. K Ramanja Assistant
Deputy Inspector of Bangalore examined

the largest number of schools the Assistant Deputy Inspector of Hindustani schools West Circle like the Deputy Inspector of Hindustani schools East Circle has to go over four districts and the long distances between the Hindustani schools take considerable time to travel

24 — School Committees — The Deputy Inspectors unanimously report that while the Committees of Pathsala schools take little or no interest in the welfare of their schools, the village School Committees show some zeal to maintain their schools in a fair state of efficiency This interest of the village committees in their schools is likely to be increased if small fees be levied from the pupils When education has to be paid for it is sure to be valued more than at present

25 — Visits of Revenue and other Officers — The following table shows the number of visits paid to schools by Revenue and other Government Officers

32

Officers	Number of Visits										
	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore North	Mysore South	Chitaldrug	Shimoga	Kadur and Kadur	Sub-division Chikmagalur East Circle	Sub-division Chikmagalur West Circle	Total
Deputy Commissioners and Sub Division Officers	4	35		6	2	11	11	3	7	5	84
Assistant Commissioners	25	17	17	1	2	22	16	9	16	-	125
Amildars and Deputy Amildars	22	36	23	12	8	42	13	12	7	-	175
Other Government Officers	9	5	9	15	2	26	6	6	22	2	102
Total	60	93	49	36	14	101	46	32	52	7	486

26 — Results of the B A Degree examination of December 1901 — In English Language 10 passed out of 37 examined from Central College, and 10 out of 21 examined from Maharajas College In Physics 149 whom 2 were placed in the First Class passed out of 24 examined from Central College In Mathematics 6 passed out of 9 examined from Central College, and 2 out of 9 from Maharajas College In Geology 2 passed out of 7 from Central College. In History 6 passed out of 14 from Maharajas College The percentage of passes in both Colleges was below the average for the University in English Geology and History The tabular statement of the results is given in Appendix B

27 — The F A Examination of December 1901 — All the three colleges did well in the F A Examination, 33 having passed out of 65 from Central College, 19 out of 29 from Maharajas College, and 9 out of 14 from Shimoga College The candidate

candidate from Maharajas College headed the list in the First Class for the whole Presidency

—28— The Arts Colleges.— The following table shows the attendance, fees and cost of the Colleges as well as the cost of educating each pupil on the average monthly roll

35

College	Number of under graduates on the rolls on the 30th June 1902	Average monthly number on the rolls	Average daily attendance	Percentage of attendance in Col 4 to that in Col 3	Expenditure			Cost of education each pupil on average monthly roll					
					Met from State Revenue	Met from Fees	Total Cost	Met from State Revenue			Met from Fees		Total Cost
Central	262	222	211	95 05	~~59137~~ ~~63052~~	4716	~~63853~~ ~~67768~~	~~266~~ ~~284~~	~~6~~ ~~-~~	~~2~~ ~~3~~	~~21~~	~~3~~	~~11~~ ~~287~~ ~~305~~	~~10~~ ~~4~~	~~1~~ ~~2~~
Maharaja's	131	114	86	75 44	33694	1786	35480	295	9		15	10	8 311	7	8
Shimoga	32	26	23	88 46	10827	255	11082	416	6	9	9	12	11 426	3	8
Maharanis	4	4	3	75 00	11,583	-	11583	2895	12		-		2895	12	4
Total	429	366	323	88 25	~~49156~~ 115241	6757	~~125913~~ 121998	~~325~~ 314	~~4~~ 13	~~4~~ 10	18	7	5 ~~344~~ 333	0 5	~~0~~ 3

29 — The study of Classical and Vernacular Languages — Of the total number of students 169, learnt Sanskrit, 3 Latin 3 Persian, 211 Kanarese, 21 Telugu, 19 Tamil, 8 Hindustani and 1 Malayalam Four learnt French

Central College — Mr Cook Septbr
long furlough on 2nd April 1902, Mr Tait
being appointed acting Principal Mr C
M Leonard B A Principal Assistant
died on 24th September 1901 Mr Tait says that
"he was an
excellent teacher who thoroughly understood
the needs of his students, who through re-
taining his own youthfulness was always
in sympathy with them" Mr A G Greeve B A
succeeded Mr Leonard on the 4th February 1902
Out of 262 students in the four College
classes 109 were stipendiaries or excused the
whole or a portion of their fees The total
amount of fees collected during the year
was Rs 8084 In the College department
59 out of 262 and in the School department
48 out of 197 belonged to Madras and other
parts of British India The results in the
English Language division of the B A
Examination were very far below the average
Mr Cook who took part of the English
teaching had a great quantity of extra
work thrown on him The ill health and
lamented death of Mr Leonard also deprived
the class of much valuable instruction
At the Matriculation Examination 26 passed
out

68 examined

21—Maharajas College — The Vacation was extended by three months and Dr Nilakanta Chattopadhyaya continued to act for him The total number on the roll on June 30th was 339 against 280 on the same date in 1901 Attendance was unsatisfactory in the latter half of 1901 owing to the prevalence of plague The total amount of fees collected was Rs 4732 Out of 131 students in the 1st year classes 52 were attendances and 33 were excused the whole or a part of the fee At the Matriculation examination 23 appeared of 48 examined The prevalence of plague interfered with the progress of all the classes

32—Shimoga College — On 30th June there were 32 on the rolls of the F.A. Classes, 66 in the High School Department and 25 on the III Form but of a total of 123 only 48 were attendances, fees scholarships &c The prevalence of plague reduced the attendance and interfered with the progress of all the classes The F.A. and Matriculation results were good At the Lower Secondary Examination 14 passed out of 17 classes 49, one of the successful candidates reading in the 4th

in the First Class the students have
suitable quarters have been engaged during
the year The fees collected amounted to
Rs 1715 against 2323 in 1900-01

--33-- Maharani's College — No pupil of the
College passed any of the University Exam
nations last year. There were 3 female
students in the B A Class, who are also
teachers in the Primary Department of the
College on Rs 150 a month each One of
them is expected to appear at the B A
Examination of December 1902 in English
and Kanarese, and another in English
only The third student on account of a
protracted illness will not appear at all
Of the F A Classes there was only the
Senior F A Class in existence, containing
four students, of whom one lately
succumbed to plague, and another is
reported to have been very irregular
in attendance Two candidates are
likely to appear at the next F A
Examination

Examination In Form VI there were two pupils of whom only one is expected to appear at the next Matriculation Examination The prospects of the F A and Matriculation classes do not appear to be cheerful Every pupil of these classes holds a handsome scholarship, Rs 185 a month being given away in the shape of scholarships in the F A class and Rs 75 in the Matriculation class An account of the High School and Lower classes will be given in the Chapter on Female Education

-34- (The Sanskrit Pandits or Vidwat Examinations — In 1900 the Vidwat examinations were not held on account of the severity of plague In 1901, 21 candidates applied, 15 appeared and 14 passed Of the successful candidates 8 came from Maharaja's Sanskrit College, 2 from Melkote Sanskrit College, and 4 were Private students The following tabular statement shows the subjects in which the successful candidates passed

Subject	Place of study	No. applied	No. examined	No. passed
Yajur Veda Part I	Maharajas Sanskrit College Mysore	1	1	1
"	Private study	4	1	1
Tarka Sastra Part I	Maharajas Sanskrit College Mysore	2	2	1
"	Sanskrit Pathasala, Melkote	3		
Advaita Vedanta Part I	Maharajas Sanskrit College Mysore	1	1	1
—do— Part II	—— do —— do—	2	2	2
Vishishtadwaita Part I	Sanskrit Pathasala, Melkote	2	2	2
"	Private study (Melkote)	2	2	2
Vyakarana Part I	Maharajas Sanskrit College Mysore	1	1	1
Sahitya Part I	—— do —— do—	2	2	2
"	—— do —— and Private study	1	1	1
	Total	21	15	14

84 Vernacular Primary Schools for Boys —

There were 182 Primary Schools with a roll of 5572 boys and an average attendance of 3888 Of the number on the roll 543 were in the Upper Primary stage, and 5029 in the Lower Primary stage There were 43 schools in the Bangalore District, 34 in Mysore, 33 in Kolar, 24 in Tumkur, 19 in Shimoga, 12 in Hassan, 9 in Chitaldrug and 8 in Kadur It is proposed to examine the unpassed teachers of these schools by the III Standard in connection with the Local Examinations with a view to weed out the hopelessly inefficient men and replace them by passed or better educated Vernacular teachers

85 Vernacular Girls' Schools — There were 66 girls schools with a roll of 2366 and an average attendance of 1627 The Mysore District had 16 schools, Kolar 12, Tumkur 11, Bangalore 10, Chitaldrug 6, Shimoga and Hassan 4 each and Kadur 3

The number of Girls' Schools in the East Circle was 40 including one Middle School.

35- Vidwat Oriental scholarships

These scholarships are given to Sanskrit students who after passing the Vidwat Examination study English in a College or High School. In 30th June there were three such scholars in the Maharajas College, Mysore, one receiving Rs 12 a month and the other two, receiving Rs 10 each the amount paid during the year was Rs 362

36- Mahakavya Sanskrit College Mysore

On June 30th there were 14 students registered 143 in the previous year Of these 96 received scholarships amounting to Rs 203 a month At the Vidwat Examination 8 pupils of the College and at the pupils or Vidyapathe Examinations 83 pupils were successful The College appears to maintain its usual efficiency in spite of the troubles caused by plague

37 Melkote Sanskrit College There are 62 pupils on the rolls of this College two students appeared on the Vidwat Examination of the Mahakavya Sanskrit Colle

in Advaita-Vedanta Part I and both passed One having obtained a money prize of Rs 150 and a pair of shawls and the other a money prize of Rs 40 Three who were registered for the same examination in Tarka Shastra Part I failed to appear ~~for the examination~~ In the Vidyarthi Examination 3 out of 4 pupils who were examined were successful in Tarka and 2 out of 3 in Kavya Two pupils appeared in Vyakarana and both passed The Government grant to the College was raised during the year from Rs 150 to Rs 170 a month

-38- Shamaiyengar Sanskrit College Bangalore — An additional teacher of Vedanta paid for from the Muzrai funds was sanctioned for the College during the year For the first time the standards of the Maharajas Sanskrit College examinations have been adopted since January 1902 It will be possible therefore to judge of the efficiency of the College in future by the results of these

examinations

examinations The Sanskrit - Kannada
classes and the Sanskrit Primary classes
have been abolished The College department
now consists of 39 students of whom 18
are Veda pupils, & 21 are preparing for the
Shastra branches of the Vidwat Examina-
tions The school department consists of
80 pupils of whom only 8 are preparing for
the Vidyarthi Examinations in Sanskrit,
53 are preparing for the Lower Secondary
Examination in English and Sanskrit,
and 19 belong to the Veda classes It would
be well to abolish the Anglo-Sanskrit
Lower Secondary Classes, as similar
instruction is provided in three other
schools in Bangalore for those who wish
to learn both English and Sanskrit
The total cost of the College was 3886 of
which Rs 904 was spent on scholarships
Two boys passed the Mysore Lower Secondary
Examination with Sanskrit as their
First Language from the school department

-39- The Kannada Pandits' Examination

Five out of six candidates registered, presented
themselves for examination and two passed
both

both being placed 41st in the second class

Chapter IV Secondary Education of Boys

-40- The Matriculation Examination of December 1901— The percentage of passes for the whole Presidency was 31.7, and for the Province of Mysore 42.74 The following table gives the results of the 14 High Schools of the Province It will be seen that the three Mission Schools and the Chikballapur Government High School show percentages far below the average percentage for Mysore

46

Institutions	Registered	Examined	Passed		Percentage Passed
			1st Class	2nd Class	
Central College, Bangalore	69	68	1	25	38 23
Maharajas College Mysore	43	43		23	53 49
Shimoga College	12	12	1	7	66·66
High School Kolar	17	17		9	52 94
—Do— Chikmagalur	15	15		9	60 00
—Do— Chitaldrug	19	19	1	10	57 89
—Do— Hassan	22	22	1	13	63 63
—Do— Tumkur	35	35		20	57 14
—Do— Chikballapur	14	14		4	28 57
—Do— Channapatna	13	13		6	46 15
London Mission High School Bangalore	37	37		6	16 21
Wesleyan Mission High School Bangalore	29	29		8	27 58
do — do — Mysore	39	39		12	30 76
Maharams College, Mysore	2	2			
Total	366	365	4	152	42 74
Percentage for the University					31 7

(For the University — 31%)

-41- The table showing attendance, fees, total cost and cost of educating each pupil in High Schools is given in Appendix B ( )

-42- High Schools — The new building of the Sunkur High School was completed and occupied from June 1st The three High School Forms and the V Anglo-Vernacular Class were separated to form the future High School from the lower classes while the lower classes were amalgamated with the Sunkur Kannada School to form an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and located in the old building of the High School The construction of the new High School building has greatly relieved the pressure on the available accommodation in all Government Schools and afforded room for further growth The High School is increasing in popularity under the Headmasterships of Wm Krishnarao and the attendance has grown rapidly since June 1st in both the High School and the A V Middle School On the four classes of the High School there were 189 pupils on June 30, and the II Form

read

had to be divided into two sections & the 48
Matriculation Examination 20 passed
which is the largest successful number
ever passed from any High School At the
Lower Secondary Examination only 6 passed
from a class of 43 pupils The failures were
most numerous in English, Arithmetic
and Hygiene The progress and discipline of
the School are highly satisfactory

The Chunnagalum High School has a
prosperous and successful year under
Mr Subramanya Iyer Attendance increased
from 228 to 252 At the Matriculation
Examination 9 passed out of 15 examined
and at the Lower Secondary Examination
27 out of 41 It is sad to record that owing
to a virulent outbreak of plague in Chun-
nagalum the school has been closed from
September 1902

The Kolan High School has improved
in attendance progress and examination
results At the Matriculation examination
9 and at the Lower Secondary Examination
14 passed from the School

The Karaan High School has been
down

45

done good work, though it has suffered considerably from the effects of the plague epidemic Attendance has greatly diminished since last November Fourteen boys passed the Matriculation Examination which was a good number for a district school, and 8 passed the Lower Secondary Examination The teaching of English and Arithmetic was not satisfactory in the III Form

The Chitaldrug High School after the removal of all classes below the III Form has shown improvement in progress Eleven boys passed the Matriculation Examination and 18 passed the Lower Secondary Examination There were only 80 boys in the four classes that have been retained, which is a small number compared to the 189 boys in the corresponding classes of the Tumkur High School

The Channapatna High School has not improved in attendance, there being only 99 boys for 8 classes Although more than half the population of the town consists of Muhammadans there are not more than 12 Muhammadans in the School Six boys out of 13 examined passed the Matriculation Examination

and

and 9 out of 17 sent up passed the lower secondary Examination 50

The Chikballapur High School which also has only four classes had 70 boys on the roll The state of the school was not satisfactory Only 4 passed the Matriculation Examination from a class of 16, and only 10 passed the lower secondary Examination from a class of 30 It is hoped the school will show better progress in future

The attendance of the Wesleyan Mission High School Mysore which stood at 524 on 30 June 1901 declined on account of the disastrous effects of plague to 337 on 30 June 1902 Promotions were made much more carefully in 1902 than in the preceding year and already the good effects of the greater strictness are apparent in the improved intelligence and diligence of the classes The same strictness in admitting boys to the Matriculation class would have no doubt greatly improve the success and healthy tone of the School A large number of incompetent boys in the highest

47 51

highest class must be a source of weakness to the whole school Twelve boys out of 39 examined passed the Matriculation Examination The school suffered the loss of two old and valuable Assistants from plague during the year

The attendance of the Wesleyan Mission High School Bangalore has risen to 447 from 410 on 30 June 1901 Eight out of 29 examined passed the Matriculation Examination At the Lower Secondary Examination ten passed out of 22 examined The teaching staff has been strengthened during the year Strictness in promotions generally and in admissions to the VI and III Forms would greatly improve the efficiency and tone of the whole school The great disparity between the number of those that matriculate every year and the number of pupils in the VI Form shows that admissions and promotions to the VI Form are allowed too readily

B-2

43 The Pupils' Examinations in Sanskrit of Maharajas Sanskrit College - One hundred and seventy seven Candidates appeared for this Examination and 113 passed 33 in the first and 80 in the second class Of the number examined 132 were pupils of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, 19 of the aided Sanskrit School at Devanahalli, 10 of the aided Sanskrit School at Chamarajapatna, 9 of Melkote Sanskrit College School, 5 of Talkad Sanskrit School, and one of Krishnarajapura Sanskrit School, and one was a private student (A tabular Statement of the results is given in Appendix B.)

44 The Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination of November 1901 - Fifty-three candidates were examined of whom 17 passed, one being placed in the first class The percentage of passes was 32 1 against 38 in the previous year Twelve of the successful candidates came from the Mysore Normal School

45 The Mysore Lower Secondary Examination of November 1901 - The number of Candidates registered was 2558 against 2005 in the previous year Of these 941 took up English as First Language and 1617 took up a Vernacular or Sanskrit as First Language

Anglo-Vernacular Candidates - Of the 941 English candidates 426 were successful of whom 3 were placed in the First Class 228 in the Second Class and 195 passed in English only, the percentage of passes being 47 against the same percentage in the previous year Altogether 106 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools sent up candidates, and 98 of them were represented in the pass list

Non-English Candidates - Of the 1617 non-English Candidates 483 were successful, of whom 5 were placed in the First Class, 458 in the Second Class, 17 passed in Sanskrit only, 2 in Kannada only and 1 in Telugu only The percentage of passes was 31 against 54 in the previous year The examinations in Sentimatre and Agriculture were unusually hard, the failures in these

three subjects being respectively 71 and 43 per cent Altogether 283 schools sent up candidates of which 176 were represented in the pass list Of these 99 schools were village schools which are classified as Primary in the departmental returns though they taught up to the highest Middle standard

46 The number and strength of Middle Schools for boys — There were 107 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools of which 78 were Departmental, 25 were Aided, 2 were Municipal schools and 2 were Unaided There were 94 Vernacular Middle Schools of which 81 were Departmental, 12 were Aided, and one was a Municipal School Besides these Vernacular schools there were a large number of Village schools which taught beyond the primary standards, but which on account of the uncertain existence of their Middle standards are classified as primary

47 — Anglo- Kannada Schools — There were 103 Anglo- Kannada schools of which 18

were

were in Bangalore, 57 11 in Kolar, 13 in Bombay, 24 in Mysore, 8 in Hassan, 6 in Kadur, 10 in Shimoga and 9 in Chitaldrug From these schools 252 passed the Lower Secondary Examination in English and 20 in a Vernacular or Sanskrit The most flourishing Anglo-Vernacular schools were the Petta Municipal English School Bangalore, Mr Nallappa's School Mysore, the AV Schools at Chikballapur, Chintadrup, Doddaballapur, Gowribidnur, Madhugiri, Chikmagalur, Kunigal Sidlaghatta, Kortagere, Salamangala Tumkur, Chintamani, Tiptur, Arsikere, Channarayapatna, Malvalli, Hunsur, Arsikere, Belur, Holalkere, Gubbi, Shimoga, Sagar, Channagiri Seringapatam Yelandur and Nyamagondlu Nagar has greatly interfered with the growth and progress of the Anglo-Kannada schools and many good schools like those at Hole-Narsipur, Davangere, Harihar, Kadur, & Tarikere have suffered heavily on account of Nagar

48 Anglo Vernacular Middle Schools — These were 4 Anglo-Vernacular schools in the Kolar Gold Fields of which 3 were aided and one was unaided St Mary's School at Champion

52

Champion (Reefs and the U.M. School at Mankuppam showed a fair amount of work The U.M. School at Bangalore in which it was attempted to teach English from the Infant Class did not show good work The unaided School in the Village of Bangalore has made a good beginning

49 Kannada Middle Schools — There were 62 Kannada Middle Schools chiefly ancillary schools at Taluk Head-quarters The most flourishing schools were those of Tumkur, Hassan, Kolar, Anantapur, Nanjangud, Mysore, Chikmagalur, and Kaptan The schools at Sheka Channapatna and Kolar, suffered heavily from the outbreak of plague

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Chapter V — Primary Education for boys

50 Primary Schools for boys — There were 1785 Public Primary Schools for boys against 1745 in the previous year They were attended by 59,355 boys against 52,11 in 1900-01 Scores of village schools in every District except Tumkur suffered heavily from the prevalence of plague Nearly 200 new Schools were opened during the year. The (Number

number of village Primary Schools has remained practically the same for the last four years In addition to the number of boys in Primary Schools there were 3954 boys in the Primary classes of Public Middle Schools thus the total number of boys under instruction in the primary stages of Public Schools was 64309 The number of boys in the Private Indigenous Schools was 19903 The total number of boys in the primary stages of both Public and Private Institutions was thus 84,212, which bears a percentage of 20.41 to the male population of school-going age The table shows the number and strength of all Public Primary Schools for boys by districts as given in Appendix B( )

51 Classification of Boys in Public Primary Schools by Caste or Creed — The following table gives the classification of boys in Public Primary Schools by Caste or Creed.

Native Christians	493
Muhammadans	6,746
Hindus	
Brahmans	7313
Kshatriyas	539
Vaisyas	1456

58

Amounts	11292
Others	401
Other Single Caste Students	18,991
Low Castes as Holeyas & Madigas	14,90
Total Students	41,482
Others	- 1434
Grand Total	50,355

52 Of the 1725 Public Primary Schools 485 were departmental schools & the departmental schools 12 65 were Kannada Noble Schools, 59 were Kannada Taluk and Taluk Branch Schools, 109 were Hindustani Noble Schools, 55 were Hindustani Taluk and Taluk Branch Schools, 1 was a Telugu School and 1 a Mahratta School

53 Kannada Primary Schools — There were 2 or 3 Kannada Primary Schools in the Bangalore District Of these 212 were Noble Schools In 6 Noble Schools the attendance varied from 30 to 90, and in 102 Schools from 20 to 30 In 43 Schools the attendance fell below 20. These Schools were chiefly in Villages suffering from the annual occurrence of Plague The best Noble Schools were those in Chikpatchalle, Dodda, Kavarahere, Public

Schools

Dodanduwa, Dodanduwarawatta and Ambalangoda Male schools were in a fairly satisfactory state

newspaper In the Galle District there were 6 Kannada Tamil Parents and 10 Kannada Male schools All except nine schools were done fairly good work The most flourishing schools in the district are those at Devanagamuwa and Koggalmadagama in Talbaddé Taluk, Mandukal in Bentotta Taluk, those in Gonapinuwala Taluk, Induruwa in Panadure Taluk and Nagampalla in Chilaw Taluk

In the Kurunegala District there were 67 Kannada Male schools a third of which were beyond the Upper Primary Standards, and about 40 schools did not earn a Government The Village schools of the Kurunegala District however are well looked after and on the whole are in a more satisfactory state than those in most of the other districts The most flourishing schools were those at Kettikeera, Dandumaduwa, Kurunegala, Polgahawatta, Kyatalawa and Kommadiwila The district has besides 55 other Kannada Schools in villages An Upper Primary Examination was held as usual for the third standards of all village Schools This examination besides testing the work

& Upper Primary Classes enables the Inspecting Officers to select the best boys for the School scholarships tenable in the middle standards

In the Chitaldrug District there were 140 Noble Kannada Schools of which 111 were of the Upper Primary Grade The most flourishing schools were those of Harihonda, Sirivanur, Parasurampura, Siddavanahalli, Pedakere and Hebbereppura

In the Mysore District South there were 123 Kannada Noble Schools They were in a satisfactory state and showed fairly good progress The largest and most flourishing Noble Schools were those of Kuderu and Ramasamudra, Mangala, Kenchanambi, and Belahvadi

In Mysore District North there were 122 Kannada Noble Schools The best Schools were those of Bukkambudi, Santebachahalli, Hebbeya, Hebbal, Kettadapura, Sindhughatta, Buddha, Ballur, Hedkere and Boghalapa Nine Schools are reported to be decidedly bad Fourteen Schools teach the Middle standards of instruction

In the Hassan District there were 105 Kannada Noble Schools The most flourishing Schools were those of Kalapura, Basavadahalli,

Basavapatna, 57 Rakkapatna Hanbe, Sravanabelgola and Gowri.

In the Kadur District, there were 53 Kannada Public Schools of which 10 are reported to have Headed Sixty one of these were inspected twice and the remainning twelve once ~~Kadur schools was reported to have been bad~~ The schools in the Malnad Talaks under meagrely paid teachers can hardly be expected to show much progress

54 Night Schools — There were 67 Night Schools in the Province for the education of adult weavers, artizans, agriculturists and others above the age of 16 The following is a tabular statement showing the number and strength of Night Schools by Districts —

Districts or Circles	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils
Bangalore	10	259
Kolar	9	188
Tumkur	14	376
Mysore	13	210
Hassan	1	37
Kadur	1	12
Chitaldrug	8	115
Shimoga	1	31
Hindustani East Circle	10	251
Total	67	1479

55- Accommodation — In a large number of village schools accommodation is both insufficient and unsuitable Unless Government are pleased to sanction larger grants for Village school buildings, the present wants of better accommodation can not be supplied. During the year 15 Village schools on the standard designs were completed and 12 were under construction The standard designs are however costly and very few schools can under the present circumstances be constructed on these designs The funds available for Village school buildings hardly suffice to keep most of them in a decent state of repair

56 The pay and prospects of village school Masters - I have little to add to what I have stated in para 59 of my last report No improvement has been made in the pay and prospects of village school Masters during the year under report I hope His Highness Government will kindly effect some improvement soon as the pay conditions of the teachers which in a large number of cases is much too small for their qualifications & of their work

57 Magic Lantern Exhibitions - These exhibitions given mostly in Village primary schools

schools have been very popular as usual
The Exhibitor worked actively in the districts
of Lyeone Marran Katui, Shencopa, Chitel
dung and Sumtur and gave exhibitions
in 179 schools before 7863 boys, 1715 girls
and 304 adults he travels with a large
number of carefully selected slides of
educational importance

Chapter II – Special Instruction

58 – The Mysore Normal School – Pandit S Shivappanya Sastry was given six months' leave without pay from the 15th April 1902 on his appointment as Senior Kannada Pandit of the Dharwar Training College The number on the roll was 100 of whom 9 belonged to the Kannada Pandits' classes, 4 to the Madras Class, 28 to the VII Class, 30 to the VI, and 29 to the V. Of the pupils 61 were Brahmins 32 Muhammadans, 6 Native Christians and one was a Jain Two pupils passed the Kannada Pandits' Examination, 13 passed the Kannada Upper Secondary Examination and 10 the Lower Secondary Examination At the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Upper Secondary Grade 3 pupils passed the Written Test and 3 the Practical Test At the Certificate Examination of the Lower Secondary Grade 5 passed the Written Test and 3 passed the Practical Test Five teachers who were admitted

61

passed the Certificate Examination of the Primary Grade both Written and Practical. For the Madras Technical Examination in Elementary Free-hand Drawing 9 Candidates were sent up but only 2 passed The four pupils of the VIII Class for Madras were not promoted to the IX as they were very deficient in Arabic They were allowed to continue in the same class for one year longer The present building does not afford sufficient accommodation for the classes The extension of the building which is urgently required has been put off for want of funds to next year

59.— District Normal School Kolar — There were 31 pupils on June 30th of whom 8 were teachers of Kolar District, 10 of Bangalore District and 4 of Tumkur District The rest were private students Of the total number 25 were Hindus and 6 Muhammadans For the last Lower Secondary Examination 29 Candidates were sent up of whom only 8 passed Proper care does not seem to have been exercised by the Deputy Inspectors in selecting teachers for admission to the School Of the 24 teachers who were

admitted

admitted to the school in January 1901, only
8 had passed the IV standard examination
60 — District Normal School Shimoga. There
were 24 students on the roll on June 30 Of
these 15 belonged to Shimoga district, 4 to
Kadur, 3 to Chitaldrug and one to Tumkur
Of the total number of pupils 20 were
teachers, 13 were Hindus and 7 Muhammadans
At the Lower Secondary Examination of
1901, 17 appeared and 8 passed the failures
were most numerous in Arithmetic The
class was inferior in quality than usual
Mr. A Lakshminarasimhaya the Head
Master has worked with zeal The state
of the school during the current year
is satisfactory

61 — Training Class at Maharaja's College
Four female Candidates were sent up
for the Teachers Certificate Examination
of the Lower Secondary Grade, of whom
two passed in both the theoretical and
practical parts

62 — Industrial School Mysore — The
number of pupils was 100 all of whom
learnt

63 67

learnt drawing, 20 learnt Carpentry, 16 Machine work, 14 Surveying and allied subjects, 14 Pattern work, 9 blacksmiths and fitters work, and 10 pottery and modelling. In workshops outside the School in the City of Mysore 26 boys learnt weaving and 24 inlaid work The School was removed to Balamandapa Bungalow during the year There is ample accommodation now for all the classes At the Madras Technical Examinations during the year, 2 passed in Blacksmiths work, 2 in Cabinet making, 1 in Geometrical drawing, 7 in Mensuration, 2 in Earthwork and Road making, 2 in Surveying and Levelling, and 1 in Panchdasi Drawing and Estimating Veerappa the teacher of Surveying, Levelling and allied subjects died during the year and his place has not yet been filled as the pay is too small to attract a properly qualified teacher. The state of the School is not satisfactory The account books and registers of the School have not been correctly maintained, and but little attempt has been made to make the several departments pay their cost from the sale proceeds of manufactured articles

63 — Industrial School Hafan —

Attendance fell from 36 to 27 on account of plague The school did excellent work under the careful and economical management of Mr. Cress Furniture of the value of Rs 2970 — 9 — 6 was prepared and sold during the year The net cost of the school to Government was Rs 1200

64 — Other Industrial Schools — The Wesleyan Mission Industrial School Tumkur showed satisfactory progress The number of pupils increased to 83 Carpentry bookbinding and pipemaking were the chief industries taught The Mission is trying to increase the usefulness of the school In the W. M. Industrial School at Harcan for female orphans there were from 90 to 105 girls in residence. The knitting of the famous Harcan caps, socks, stockings and other woollen articles was taught The girls were also taught domestic duties and received

general

general education 65 in a Lower Secondary
School Two girls passed the Lower Secondary
Examination There were 14 boys in St
Josephs Boarding Industrial School
Mysore Eight boys were able to make
benches, tables, Cots, boxes &c and ten
boys learnt to play on the violen Drawing
is taught to all the boys. There were 45
pupils in the Methodist Episcopal
Mission Industrial School Kolar 34 pupils
learn Carpentry and Cabinet making Some
of those that learn Carpentry are taught
blacksmithing Ploughs and agricultural
implements are manufactured, and carts
and carriages are repaired Four boys learn
Masonry and seven sericulture Many of
the pupils are also taught practical
agriculture both in the mission Compound
and the Rollingapore farm Plague has
greatly hampered the work of the School
In the Melkote Industrial School
there were 60 pupils of whom 15 learn Carpentry,
9 weaving, 21 sewing, 9 printing, and 6

book-binding

book-binding In the Sewing Class 15 pupils are girls In the Weaving department silk cloths were prepared along with cotton cloths Several pupils have been prepared for the Madras Technical Examinations in the different industries taught Some practical instruction in gardening and agriculture is given in the Kannada Taluk school at Nanjangud and the Noble school at Mangala in Chamarajnagar Taluk. Carpentry and bell-metal work are taught in the Taluk Branch school at Talkad under the management of a panchayat Committee

65—Government scholarships for Technical Instruction— The following is a list of the scholarships which were held during 1901—02 in the various technical institutions

Scholarships held in	Number	Rate Rs	Amount Rs		
Teachers' College Madras	4	25	758	1	-
College of Engineering, Madras	3	30	660	-	

Medical College, Madras	13	25	4065	6	6	
—do— Bombay	2	25	650			
Veterinary College, Bombay	1	15	120			
Hospital Assistants' Clafs Madras	21	10	4474	12	8	District Fund
Forest School, Dehra Dun	6	40 to 50	4584	10	7	
Arts College, Madras	-	-	977	9	3	
Institutions in England & America		-	4413	15	4	
Total	-	-	21954	92	1	

64 School for deaf mutes and the blind Mysore — A school for deaf-mutes and the blind was started in October 1901 by Mr. M Lingaraja Rao Deputy Inspector with the help of a Committee There were 12 deaf-mutes and 10 blind pupils on June 30th of whom 19 were in indigent circumstances The Braille system of teaching the blind has been adopted Five boys have finished Kathasaptati and can read Vidyasangraha and Bharata Sangraha, mat-weaving and rope-making are also taught to the blind boys The teaching of the deaf-mutes has not been very successful The teacher himself requires to be trained Two of the deaf-mutes learn weaving and the rest drawing, carpentary

carpentry and pattan work in the Mysore Industrial School The services of the Head Master of the Mandyapatna Kannada School Mysore whose school has suffered much from successive epidemics of Plague have been lent to the School

✓ 67 Commercial Classes, Bangalore -

Mr. G P Lakshminarayya of the Resident's Office deserves the credit of having started these classes in April 1897, with the help of one or two friends who were as enthusiastic in the cause of commercial education as himself and gave their services like him without any remuneration for the fees charged are so low that they barely meet the contingent expenses of the school Correspondence, Book Keeping and Shorthand were taught until 1901 This year Commercial Geography and Banking have been added to the curriculum, and as type writing can also be taught it will be possible for pupils to take the diploma of Commerce of the Madras Department The school was held until last year on three days of the week from 6 to 8 P M in the

the London Empire High School, from January 1902 it has been held every evening. The school has been very successful since its establishment, 14 have passed in Correspondence, 12 in Book-Keeping and 2 in Short-hand, in four years from 1897 to 1901. In 1901-02 4 passed in Book-Keeping, 2 in Correspondence, 1 in Commercial Geography, 1 in Banking, and 3 in Short-hand. The pupils of this school have always taken good placed on the pass list. From January 1902 a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs 20 a month has been sanctioned for the school. It deserves greater encouragement than it has been possible to give it. It has been abundantly proved elsewhere that those who have received Commercial instruction make better clerks Managers and Merchants than those who have not. I should be glad to see a larger attendance in the school. On June 30th there were 41 pupils altogether.

68 Sanskrit Schools. There were 40 Sanskrit schools with 1084 pupils against 41 schools with 1056 pupils in the previous year. The total number of pupils learning Sanskrit in

in all public schools fell from 2767 to 2695 The indigenous schools had 66 pupils studying Sanskrit in them The Sarada-vilasa Pathasala Mysore had not more than 7 pupils studying Sanskrit literature & the Shastras, and they did not show much progress The school has been turned practically into a Middle Anglo-Sanskrit school teaching Kannada or English as the first language and Sanskrit as the second language In the middle and primary classes the number of pupils on June 30 was 217 The state of the school was very unsatisfactory The Sahityasala Mysore was not more successful than the Sharadavilasa Pathasala The school returned 9 pupils of whom only 11 were supposed to learn the higher Sanskrit subjects Progress and discipline were both bad in the middle and primary classes The smaller Sanskrit Pathasalas all over the Province showed a fair amount of work

Chapter VII

Female Education

69 - Number and strength of Girls' Schools.

There were 234 Public Girls Schools with 12,110 girls, against 230 schools and 12,593 girls in the previous year. There were 3829 girls in Public schools for boys and 539 girls in Private Indigenous schools. The total number of girls at school was 16478, being 582 fewer than in the previous year. The percentage of girls under instruction to girls of school-going age fell from 4·22 to 4·13 for reasons already explained. A table showing the number and strength of girls' schools is given in Appendix B( ).

70 - Expenditure on Girls Schools - Rs 169858

was spent on female education during the year under report and was distributed among the several funds as below

State Revenue Rs	Local Funds Rs	Municipal Fees Funds	All other sources
124430	5172	1200	2016	37020

Of the total expenditure on female education

education from State Revenue (Rs 47,453
was spent on the Maharani's College The
share of the Wesleyan Mission in the
cost of female education amounted to
Rs 21,345, of the London Improv to
Rs 6039, of the Roman Catholic Improv
to Rs 3372, of the M E Mission to Rs 1605,
of the C E Zenana Mission to Rs 962
and of all other private bodies together to
Rs 3697

11 Classification of Girls in Public School
by Caste or Creed — The total number
of girls in Public schools was 1939 Of these
76 were Europeans or Eurasians, 759 Native
Christians, 3043 Muhammadans, 4928
Brahmins, 197 Kshatriyas, 545 Vaisyas, 1696
Lingayats, 4082 other high caste Hindus,
113 Gaunds, 234 Low Castes and 2744 other
Hindus

12 — Results obtained by Girls' Schools
at Public Examinations — No girls
passed the Matriculation or 4th Examin
nation ~~from the Kalavanta Patha~~ at
the Lower Secondary Examination 18
female

female Candidates who took up English as the First Language were examined of whom 10 passed At the same examination 55 female Candidates who took up Kannada for their First Language were examined & these 24 passed Two Candidates passed from Government Girls' School Bangalore, four from Maharani's College, two from V. M. Girls School Swarampet Mysore, four from M. E. Mission Orphanage Kolar, two from Empress' School Tumkur, two from Hindu Balika Pathasala Tumkur, three from W. M. Pettah Girls' School Tumkur, one from Anjabalika Pathasala Maddagiri, and two from W. M. Orphanage at Madras

73 - Maharanis College, Mysore - The total number of pupils was 378 Excluding the 9 pupils of the B.A. & A. and Matriculation classes, there were 9 pupils in Forms V and IV, 5 in Form III, 2 in A. V class IV, 7 in Kannada Standard V, 4 in the Training class, and about 344 in the Primary classes Of the total number on

on the roll 221 were 78 Brahmins, 4 Kshatriyas, 2 Vaisyas, 9 Lingayets and 37 others The percentage of Non-Brahmins to Brahmins was 7 to 1

In the chapter on University Education some account has been given of the B.A. & A and Matriculation classes Form V contained two pupils both of whom were unfit for the form There were no pupils in Form IV Below this form the Lady Superintendent has opened a new Form which is called Form IV to fit those who have passed the L.S. Examination in English This additional class will lengthen out the High School course from 3 to 4 years The necessity for such a course has not arisen in any of the Boys High Schools Form III contained five pupils who having passed in Kannada are preparing to pass in English at the next L.S. Examination. In the Middle standards in which English was taught as a second Language, Class V was non-existent, and Class IV which had 6 pupils in January had on June 30 only

(75)

& pupils left in it. Standard III was a weak class containing several dull and elderly widows, of whom two have been persuaded to join the hospitals to be trained as nurses. This class received little or no reinforcement at the beginning of the school year from the lower classes as the latter had been closed for long periods on account of plague in 1900 and 1901 and few girls were fit for promotion. One section of Standard II is reported to have made very poor progress. The Lower Primary classes as in all other girls' schools were full. They were however closed for a considerable part of the year, and neither the middle nor the primary classes were inspected. There were altogether about 54 girls in the Vernacular department learning English as a second language from class II to class V.

The training class for the L.S. Teachers' Certificate Examination contained 4 pupils of whom two passed, one

one of them taking a First class in the Theory of Teaching.

The above account does not afford a cheerful picture of the present state or the future prospects of the highest institution for girls in the Province Plague has undoubtedly had a disastrous effect on this institution as it has had upon other large institutions But to the custom of early marriages and the apathy of parents should be chiefly attributed the slow and unsatisfactory growth of the Middle High and College Departments After more than twenty years of existence during which period the Maharani's College has been maintained on a scale of unequalled liberality and the growth of the higher classes has been fostered by gifts of handsome scholarships, it can not be said that a genuine desire for high or college education of girls has been created among the castes that avail themselves of the benefits

of

of the institution In the High School and College classes every pupil receives a handsome scholarship and in the lower classes down to the Uppper Primary class scholarships are given to all promising pupils while education is free throughout the institution The total amount sanctioned for scholarships by Government was Rs 692 a month

A pleasing feature of this institution is the Education given to widows. There are 8 adult and 20 child widows under instruction most of whom receive scholarships from the Devaraj Bahadur Fund The work of the widows throughout the school was with the exception of a few elderly widows satisfactory "Very rarely has a widow pupil to be urged to greater deligence"

The Committee has recently proposed the admission of native Christian girls of respectable social standing to the High School and College Classes

74 - Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools for girls - The state of the London Mission Boarding School was highly satisfactory Form IV was opened in January and it is proposed to make the school a Girls' High School both for day and boarding scholars The W.M Boarding School was not in a such a satisfactory state as last year

75 - Kannada Middle Schools for Girls - There were 20 middle schools against 19 in the previous year, with 2168 pupils Of these 13 schools were Government and 7 Aided The number of pupils in the middle stage was 232 against 120 in the previous year Tumkur District had 8 middle schools, Bangalore 4, Kolar Mysore and Shimoga 2 each, Kadur and Chitaldroog 1 each Hassan district had none except the classes for general education attached to the Hassan Orphanage Industrial School

The Government Girls' School Bangalore showed fair progress The Anjabalika

Anyabaleka Pathasala continues to be
in an unsatisfactory state Neither
school justifies the heavy expenditure
on it Discipline is bad especially in the
Anya Baleka Pathasala, and the female
teachers have failed to show a sufficiently
high sense of duty The U M School in
Siddeatta Bangalore earned a good report
The Mysore Orphanage School Kolar
was in a satisfactory state but the
Government Girls School Kolar does not
reach the middle grade and has long
been in an unsatisfactory state under
its Brahmin Headmistress The prevalence
of plague has served too long as a plausi-
ble excuse to indifferent and indolent
teachers to conceal neglect of work and ~~towards~~
~~towards~~ inefficiency The girls' School
at Chikballapur showed great improve-
ment. All the girls' Schools in Tumkur
town did remarkably good work About
20 girls are learning English in the

Empress

Empress' School Tumkur, which is the best of the Govt schools at District Head-quarters The Chitaldrug Girls' School earned a good report and was able to start the V Class The Shimoga Girls' School which is under a Brahman Head-Mistress suffered heavily from plague, but showed steady work. The Government school at Chikmaglur was in a very unsatisfactory state The W. M school Swarampate Mysore suffered heavily on account of plague

76 - Kannada Primary Schools for Girls - There were 134 Primary Girls' Schools for girls, of which Bangalore district had 25, Kolar 12, Tumkur 24, Mysore 29, Hassan 9, Kadur 8, Shimoga 18 and Chitaldrug 9 The number on the rolls was 6722, but the average daily attendance was 4371 or 65 per cent of the number on the rolls Female education is sufficiently popular in Mysore, and being free is availed of even in small towns and villages Irregularity in

in attendance and the apathy of parents towards any kind of education above the most elementary are the besetting evils of all girl schools. The primary schools have shown a fair amount of work under these circumstances. But until female education is better appreciated it seems hopeless to expect much progress

77 Home Classes — These classes at Mysore Tumkur and Shimoga have shown no improvement and it is doubtful if they should be a permanent charge on public funds

Chapter VIII - Education of Europeans

78 - There were four schools for Europeans and Eurasians all of which were aided by Government They were mixed schools educating both boys and girls Altogether there were 109 boys and 137 girls under instruction The Fort School Bangalore contained 18 boys and 14 girls, all of whom were in the Middle stage The school showed considerable improvement in teaching during the year St Bartholomew's School Mysore declined in both progress and attendance and had an attendance of only 14 boys and 2 girls The Convent English School Mysore had 60 pupils in the Middle stage and 5 others were reported to have been in the High stage This school has been making efforts to raise the standard of instruction to that of a High School Plague hindered its progress and it did not earn a good report ~~this year~~ The aided European School at Mungam Kolar Gold Fields had an attendance of 63 boys and 70 girls, of whom 13 boys and 17 girls were in the Middle

stage

Hope The School was not inspected

One female European pupil passed the B A degree Examination in English and French and one more passed the F A Examination from Central College

Chapter IX – Education of Muhammadans

79 – Total number of Muhammadans under instruction – The total number of Muhammadan pupils in all schools decreased from 14,612 to 14,275 The number of boys under instruction was 11,056, and of girls 3219 There were 16 Muhammadan boys in Colleges, 107 in High Schools, 1134 in English Middle Schools, 1919 in Vernacular Middle Schools, 6946 in Primary Schools, 41 in Normal Schools, 33 in Industrial Schools and 855 in Village Indigenous Schools There were 91 Muhammadan girls in Vernacular Middle Schools, 581 in Boys' Primary Schools, 2371 in Girls' Primary Schools, and 176 in Village Indigenous Schools

88

Schools

80 Number and strength of Anglo-Hindustani and Hindustani Schools — The total number of Anglo-Hindustani and Hindustani Schools was 283, which were attended by 10,279 pupils Of the total number of pupils in these schools 107 learnt English, 285 boys and 4 girls were in the Middle stage, 911 boys and 149 girls were in the Upper Primary stage, 6057 boys and 2879 girls were in the Lower Primary Stage

There were 4 Anglo-Hindustani Schools with 544 pupils, 29 Hindustani Middle Schools for boys with 1727 pupils, 182 Primary Schools for boys with 5572 pupils, 2 Hindustani Middle Schools for girls with 167 pupils, and 66 Primary Schools for girls with 2366 pupils

81 Results of Public Examinations — One Muhammadan passed the Second Language branch of the P. A Examination, two passed the F.A and three the Matriculation Examination Five candidates were successful in the Upper Secondary, 9 in the English Lower Secondary and 36 in the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination One passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination of

of the Lower Secondary Grade

82 - Anglo Vernacular Schools — The Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Kolar and Chamapatna were closed from November 1901 to April 1902 Progress suffered on account of the interruption The Tumkur Anglo-Vernacular school did not do well though plague did not interrupt its work The Anglo-Vernacular School at Mysore was closed from July to October 1901 on account of plague Two boys passed the L S Examination with English as the Second Language The total attendance of the four Schools was 544 of whom 116 were in the Middle stage and 87 were learning English

83 Vernacular Middle Schools — There were 29 Vernacular Middle Schools with 1727 boys on the rolls and an average daily attendance of 1187 There were 56 in the Middle stage

The Bangalore Vernacular School did not show much progress The school at Doddaballapur maintained its usual efficiency, the schools at Closepet, Malur and Bagepalli did not give satisfaction, those

those at Nelamangala and Sidlaghatta showed a fair amount of work The schools at Sira and Chiknaikanhalli earned good reports that at Nattagere showed fairly good work The schools at Chitaldrug Davangere and Harihar lost ground on account of plague The schools at Channagiriya, Nagamangala, Sindhoghatta, and Honnur were in a satisfactory state, those at Honnaje and Tarikere did not show much progress The school at Hassan was in a flourishing state, those at Belur and Arkalgud showed a fair amount of work, those at Sakleshpur, Tarikere, Arkalgud, Hole-Narsipur, Channarayapatna and Ramanara did not do well The school at Chikmagalur showed a great falling off, that at Mudigere did not show much progress, but the Taluk Branch School at Koppahalli in Chikmagalur Taluk did remarkably well passing 3 candidates at the Lower Secondary Examination The only Middle school in the Shimoga District which is at the District Head quarters failed to give satisfaction

84 Vernacular Primary Schools for Boys —

There were 182 Primary Schools with a roll of 5572 boys and an average attendance of 3888 Of the number on the roll 543 were in the Upper Primary stage, and 5029 in the Lower Primary stage There were 43 schools in the Bangalore District, 34 in Mysore, 33 in Kolar, 24 in Tumkur, 19 in Shimoga, 12 in Hassan, 9 in Chitaldrug, and 8 in Kadur It is proposed to examine the unpassed teachers of these schools by the III Standard in connection with the Local Examinations with a view to weed out the hopelessly incompetent men and replace them by passed or better educated Vernacular teachers

85 Vernacular Girls' Schools — There were 66 girls schools with a roll of 2366 and an average attendance of 1627 The Mysore District had 16 schools, Kolar 12, Tumkur 11, Bangalore 10, Chitaldrug 6, Shimoga Hassan 4 each and Kadur 3

The number of Girls' Schools in the East Circle was 40 including one Middle School.

school The school in Pampalur with
92 pupils did not give much satisfaction.
The C. E. Zenana Inspoor school
showed a fair amount of work The
Nadeesa-e-Diwan showed a slight
improvement but its accommodation is
wretched The two schools at Chamapatna
showed little or no progress those at
Nagamangala and Lakkur were in a
satisfactory state The schools at Kolar
and Bowringpet showed little or no progress
those at Malur, Chintamani, Chinna-
sandra, and Ambajidurg showed a fair
amount of progress those at Konnaman
Gachanpalli were deplorably bad The
school at Tumkur which was one of the
best girls' schools in the Province shows
signs of decay, that at Chiknaikanhalli
maintained its usual efficiency, the
schools at Sira, Madhugiri, and Kunigal
showed a fair amount of progress, those
at Sheptur and Hulyur were hopelessly
bad. In the Chitaldrug district no school
was

93

was in a satisfactory state chiefly on account of plague except the newly opened school at Dalkalmuru

In the West Circle there were 22 schools of which one was a middle school The school in Lashkar Mohalla Mysore did not show much work, that in Kuskur raj Mohalla was greatly in need of improvement. The schools in Chamarajapuram Nafamangala and French Rocks showed good work. The school in Malvalli was closed for want of a teacher The schools at Coorg and Nidughatta did badly that at Kalkeri earned a good report The La E Zenana Mission school at Mysore produced excellent results The schools at Hapan and Belur required working up, those at Hole-Narsipur and Chikmagalur gave satisfaction The schools in Tumkur, Shimoga and Tenkasi did not show much progress The Girls' schools of the West Circle have on the whole showed considerable improvement during the year

86 Muhammadan Educational Conference

The Deputy Inspector of Hindustani Schools was deputed to the Muhammadan Educational Conference held in Madras in December 1901 He read a Report on the Education of Muhammadans in Mysore Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Honorary Secretary of the Conference wrote to me at its close enthusiastically about the encouragement given to the Education of Muhammadans in Mysore The number of Hindustani Schools had increased from 127 in 1890 to 279 in 1901 of which 66 were girls' Schools For the preservation of Gosha in the case of girls above the age of 8 carts were provided to convey them to and from School Education to girls was free and boys were charged only half the school fees paid by non-Muhammadans in all institutions from the highest to the lowest Special scholarships were

were given to Muhammadans in College and High Schools, and special facilities were offered for instruction in Urdu and Persian &c and the Deputy Inspectors Report made a most favourable impression on the Muhammadan gentlemen assembled at the Conference and showed them how the enlightened Government of Mysore did its best for its subjects irrespective of caste or creed The curriculum and text-books adopted for Hindustani schools in Mysore were approved and praised by the educationists from Northern India The Honorary Secretary concluded his letter thus. "I feel that mere words are insufficient to express our sense of obligation to the Mysore Government and I have no doubt that His Highness' Muhammadans subjects are fully conscious of the heavy debt of gratitude they owe to their Ruler

87- Muhammadan scholarships - Twenty seven scholarships at rates varying from Rs

Rs 3 to Rs 7 were awarded to Muhammadan pupils for the Calendar year 1901 The rules for Muhammadan scholarships were revised in April 1902 and the scholarships were redistributed in accordance with the revised rules which are published in Appendix B

Chapter X – Pallegar Scholarships

88 – Pallegar Scholarships – Twenty three scholarships at rates varying from Rs 4 to Rs 7 were awarded to sons of Pallegar and Muhammadan pensioners for 1901 The rules relating to these scholarships were ~~xxxx~~ revised in April 1902 and the scholarships were redistributed in accordance with the revised rules which are published in Appendix B

Chapter XI – Education of Depressed Castes and Lambadies

89 – The Depressed Castes – There were 64 schools

schools for the Low Castes or Panchamas
with an attendance of 1816 pupils of whom
2274 were girls Of the number in attend-
ance 168 boys and 11 girls belonged to other
castes The children of the depressed Castes
in other public schools, numbered 256
boys and 21 girls The total number of
boys of the depressed Castes under instruction
was 1680 and that of girls 24 There were 8
schools in the Tumkur District, 15 in
Bangalore and Mysore each, 10 in Kolar,
4 in Hassan, 2 in Shimoga, and 1 in
Chitaldrug Of the 66 schools 32 were
maintained by Government and 34 were
aided

The Panchama School at Mulbagal
reached the Middle Stage. Other good
schools for Panchamas were those of Dodda
ballapur, Gubbi, Kortagere, Nelyadurg,
Bommagondanhalli, Channapatna Chikar-
pur, Bellur, Doddaholagere and Krangere
in Mysore City; and Malavalli Both the
Inspection Agencies and the Deputy Inspector
have

have taken great interest in the progress of these schools In 1890-91 there were fifty schools for Lanchamas There are now 66

90 Lambani Schools — According to the Report of the Census of Mysore of 1891, there are about 39,000 Lambanes in Mysore They are a section of Indian gypsies and their language came to be a mixture of Marathi, Gujerathi, Hindi and other Northern dialects Their common occupation is the transport of grain and other produce on pack-bullocks of which they keep large herds. They live in detached clusters of rude huts at some distance from established villages Though some of them have taken of late to Agriculture, they have as yet been only partially reclaimed from Criminal habits Most of them are professional dacoits and robbers During my tours last year I consulted several Police officers who readily promised to help the Deputy Inspectors in opening schools for Lambanes The Deputy Inspector and the Police Superintendent of Shimoga earnestly

earnestly took up the question, and by their efforts seven schools were opened in the Shimoga District under old and experienced teachers. Two were opened also in the Tumkur District, one in Chitaldrug, and one in Sira. In the eleven schools there is an attendance of 252 boys and 10 girls His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to visit the Lambani Schools of Pendrkatte, and Dalur in Shikarpur Taluk soon after they were opened, and greatly encouraged the Lambani parents by the enquiries he kindly made to persevere in what they consider a novel experiment with regard to their children

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Chapter XII Indigenous Schools

91 There were 1700 indigenous schools with 19903 boys and 539 girls compared with 1765 schools with 21,018 boys and 459 girls The figures show a decrease of 65 schools and 1115 boys but an increase of 80 girls The usual tables of Indigenous

Schools

schools are given in Abhandex B

100

Chapter XIII - Books

92 - The Text Book Committee's Tenth Annual Report for 1901-02 - Mr. A. R. Sreenivasaraengar M.A. who was Secretary to the Committee from 1899 was transferred as Head Master to the Government High School at Chikballapur in June 1902 and Mr. L.G. Narasimha Char was appointed Secretary in his place The Text of Padyavalee Part I was printed and the notes were ready for the press The selection of poetical pieces for Padyavalee Part II was taken in hand by the Kannada Sub-Committee appointed for the work The contents of the departmental Kannada Readers Nos III and IV were under preparation and the Kannada book of stories for Infant classes, ~~was~~ Indian Games and Hardwar Part II almost ready for the press

93 - The Kannada Translators work - Mr. A. R. Sreenivasaraengar, M.A. drew

drew up the Annual Report on Publications registered in the State during 1901 and reviewed 20 works received for patronage, besides passing through the press 13 school books and portions of Padyavali Part I On his transfer as Head Master of the High School at Chikballapur Mr A G Narasimha Char was appointed Translator He entered upon his duties on 1st June 1902 He passed through the press the remaining portions of Padyavali Part I and reviewed five books received for patronage He translated Bulletin No II of the Agricultural Chemist and revised portions of the Kannada translation of the Rules relating to loans for certain purposes connected with Agriculture and translated the remaining portions and passed the whole through the press

94 Educational Library and Museum—Books of the value of Rs 224-9-9, and Magic Lantern slides and apparatus costing Rs 178-10-0 were purchased for the Educational Library and Museum

95 - The Oriental Library - On 30 June 1902 the number of Manuscript, Kannada and

and English books in the Library, 1902
2587, 886 and 1139 respectively, the total number
of printed volumes being 4612 During
the year 379 Sanskrit and 105 Kannada
M S S were purchased for the Library,
the total number of M S S at the end of
the year being 4382 Most of the Kannada
M S S added to the Library were transcripts
of old decaying M S S in the Government
Oriental Library at Madras prepared
by a Pandit deputed for the work.

Sanskrit M S S — The M S S collected
during the year relate to all the different
branches of Sanskrit literature The
following are among the rare works deserving
of special mention

(1) Yavanajātaka — a work on Astrology

(2) Somavallī-Yogānanda — by Dhuṇḍima,
a dramatic work of the 12th
Century

(3) Santānarahasya — tīkā by Rāmānuja-
Ārya

(4) Suvarṇamuktāvalī by Bhōjadēvarāja

(5) Prakarana-pañchikâ by Śâlikânâtha

The MSS of the last three works, treating of the Mîmâmsâ Doctrine as expounded by Prabhâkara, are very rare MSS of the last work, though published years ago in the Pandit, are scarcely available in Southern India. The other two are of South Indian origin and are not easily obtainable even in Southern India

"Of the Kannada MSS added to the Library the following deserve mention

(1) Paabrahmaprakâśike — This is a small prose work on the Advaita system of Vedânta

(2) Lahasrâyucharitre — This a Kannada romance by Sitârâmakavi, written after the well known Mudrâmanjûsha of Kempa-Nârâyana

(3). Revanasiddheswarana-Kâvya — This is a poem in Shatpada metre by Kavi Malla celebrating the glories of a Viraśaiva Saint Revanasiddha

(4) Anubhava-Sâtvada-Tirke — This is a

word-for-word

word for word translation of the Amritapara
sūtra, a Sanskrit treatise on Vinayawa
Sastra"

The Branch Press at Mysore having been closed in the latter part of the year, much progress was not made however in the work of publication the work of preparing a descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit and Kannada MSS is progressing, 576 Sanskrit, and 20 Kannada works having been examined and their contents and special features noted in detail

The Curator collected and supplied 319 palm leaf MSS to the Palace Library, the cost being paid by the Palace

96 — The Central Book depôt — The value of the stock in the Central Book depôt was Rs 121242-9-4 on 1st July 1901 against Rs 121287-8-8 on 1st July 1900 The value of the stock in the Branch depôts was Rs 7391-7-3, against Rs 8231-9-

at

at the beginning of the previous year 105 The number of books and maps added to the stock during the year was 12,079 and their value was Rs 34,216-2-11

The sale proceeds amounted to Rs 26525-7-10 against Rs 26,010-3-11 in the previous year The amount remitted to the Treasury after paying commission to the Branch Depot Keepers and purchasers was Rs 24,842-7-7 The sales of the Central Book Depot alone amounted to Rs 9840-8-10

The value of books supplied to departmental institutions and public offices amounted to Rs 5755 The establishment of the Central Book Depot cost Rs 5021-6-7 of which Rs 708 was met from the Village School Fund The commission paid to Branch Depot keepers and purchasers amounted to Rs 1648-5-6

97 Encouragement of Authors — A statement showing the names of books

for which patronage was sought and the number and value of the Copies of each book bought by the Department out of the Provision for the encouragement of Authors will be found in Appendix B
The total amount spent on the encouragement of Authors was Rs 2334-6-.

98 The General Tables and other Tabular Statements referred to in the body of the report are given in the Appendix

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

H Bradna
Inspector General

107 Ed 146

Edn 81] 5428

From 1902–1903 (7)

H J BHABHA Esq Ind,
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION
IN MYSORE

To H V Nanjundayya Esq Ind, 2nd
Secretary to the Govt of Mysore
No General & Rev. Depts,
Dated 4324 Bangalore.
Received 15th November 1902

One Enclosure

Education
FILE NO 29 of 02
SERIAL NO 6

Subject

Submitting a printed copy of the Annual Report on the Central College for the year 1901–1902

Ed
1902

Edn 81]

108

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE,

No 4324/142

BANGALORE, 15 November 1902.

From

H J BHABHA ESQ, M.A.,
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE

To

H. V. Nanjundayya Esq, M.A, B.L,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore
General and Revenue Depts,
Bangalore.

SIR,

In continuation of this office No 4322/140 dated the 12th Instant submitting the Annual Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1901—1902, I have the honour to forward herewith a printed copy of the Report on the Central College for the same year

2 A copy of the Annual report with the General Tables and appendices will be sent to the Press to be printed

on

109

on the 17th Instant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H J Bhabha

Inspector General.

Read:-

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1901-1902 submitted by the Inspector General of Education in Mysore, with his letter No 4324/142, dated the 15th November 1902

2, Report on the working of the Central College, Bangalore for the same year

Order thereon No 15643-4 ED 425
Dated 4/5/03

REDUCTIONS IN THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS

There was a fall in the numbers of Institutions by 78 and of pupils by 4790 accounted for by the prevalance of plague in many places but the per centage of pupils to school-going population remained nearly the same, being 23 07 against 24 09 for boys and 4 13 against 4 22 for girls

EXPENDITURE

2 The aggregate expenditure of the Education Department was Rs 11,48,276 as against Rs 10,98,170 in the previous year and was met from the following sources -

	Amount in Rs	Per centage
State Funds	6,73,693	58 67
Local rates or cesses	2,63,129	22 91
Municipal Funds	33,516	2 92
Fees	91,132	7 94
All other sources	86,806	7 56

of

Of the total amount, 11 79 per cent was spent on collegiate education, 32 33 on secondary education, and 25 52 on primary education. The amount spent on special instruction, Educational Buildings, Furniture and apparatus, and Scholarships and other miscellaneous charges, was 23 38 per cent while that spent on Direction and Inspection was 6 98 per cent.

3. The results of the University Examinations were fair - RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS

In the English Language Division of the B.A Degree Examination 10 passed from the Central College, Bangalore, and an equal number from the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

In the Second Language Division 30 passed from the Central College and 16 from the Maharaja's College

In the various Science Branches 22 passed from the Central College, and from the Maharaja's College

In the A.Examination 33 passed from the Central College, and 16 and 7 from the Maharaja's College, Mysore and the Shimoga College, respectively.

152 candidates passed the Matriculation Examn from all the High Schools

4. Certain orders passed for improving the work of inspection by appointing the Inspector General's Assistant as an Inspecting Officer have not been yet brought into force, and revised proposals are pending the consideration of Government It is INSPECTION

satisfactory

satisfactory to note that the Inspector General was able to do more of this work himself this year, having visited 125 Institutions as against 58 in the previous year

Government concur with the Inspector General that the Inspection work performed by the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors was good, and adquate in the whole

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION

5 Of the Special Schools the three Normal Schools at Mysore, Shimoga and Kolar do not seem to be doing well and these therefore require the special attention of the Inspecting Officers

Government regret that the Industrial School at Mysore which is the most important of all such institutions in the State was not in a satisfactory condition, in spite of repeated warnings which seem to have had no beneficial effect The working of the School is occupying the attention of the Inspector General and the School Committee, whose report & recommendations for improvement are awaited

Revised

Carpentry and Cabinet making, Masonry and Brick making, Knitting, Rope making, Agriculture and Gardening Sericulture, Weaving, Printing and Book binding and Sewing, are the industries taught in the other Industrial Schools(6) in the State almost all of which are private Institutions aided

aided by Government

It is satisfactory to note that an attempt has been made in three of the Government Schools to teach technical subjects to pupils with the help of private agency. It is hoped that similar attempts will soon be made in other places where the circumstances are favourable and the requisite agency is readily available

The gradual expansion of Industrial Education in the State has engaged the attention of Government for some time past, and as a first step they have recently sanctioned the Inspector General's proposals to establish Industrial Schools at Chennapatna, Sagar, Chitaldrug, Chikmagalur and Shimoga The Fstablishment of weaving schools at Hole-Narsipur, Dodballapur, Chiknaikanhalli and Molakalmuru has also been sanctioned as a tentative measure.

A News Inserted AP

A School for the blind and for the deaf and dumb in Mysore City was started by private agency and a grant has since been sanctioned for it A class for teaching commercial subjects was instituted in Bangalore by private enterprise and this also has been aided by a Government grant Such an institution is a very desirable addition to the Educational facilities existing in the State

Scholarships amounting to Rs.21 954 were paid during the year to students undergoing technical and professional instruction of different kinds.

SPECIAL CLASSES

6 There were 39 Sanskrit schools with 1,056 pupils The number of pupils learning sanskrit in all public schools was 2,895 while that in Indigenous Schools was 66

There were 66 schools specially intended for Panchamas, the number of pupils under instructions therein being 1,648 boys and 213 girls In other public schools there were 200 boys and 21 girls of the depressed castes One of these schools reached the middle school standard

The 11 Lambani Schools which were opened for the first time during the year had 252 boys and 10 girls

There were 57 Night Schools with 1,479 pupil The are intended for weavers, artizans, agriculturists and others above the age of 15

MOHAMMEDAN EDUCATION

(Not used as directed)

7 The number of Mahomedan Pupils was 11,275, or nearly 13 per cent, but of a total of 1,11,678 for the whole population Of these there were 15 pupils in the collegiate stage, 107 in the high school stage 3144 in the middle stage and the rest in the primary stage As, according to the figures supplied by the last Census, the Mahomedans are 15 per cent of the Population, these figures show that, except in the collegiate and High School Departments, their pupils are above the average in number, the total figures for the whole State in these various stages being

115

being 429 (English Colleges)2716, 23,111
and 64,832

8 The total number of girls under instruction was 16,478 42 girls passed the Lower Secondary Examination, and 2 the Teachers' Certificate Examinations of the Lower Secondary grade. The expenditure on female education amounted to Rs 1,69,858 of which Rs 1,24,430 was paid from the State Funds Of this latter sum Rs 41,453 represented the expenditure on the Maharani's College

8. FEMALE EDUCATION.

9 His Highness the Maharaja's Government have noted with pleasure the several benefactions which were founded during the year Sowcar Doddanna and others are to be congratulated upon the enlightened forms they have given to their charities

10 Government are also gratified to find that under the able and energetic guidance of Mr Bhabha, the Department of Education has been progressing steadily in spite of temporary adverse circumstances

added as directed

Revised draft
H the Maharaja's orders
20/4/03

Secretary 28/4

To

The Inspector General of Education in Mysore

" Principal, Central College, Bangalore

9840/20/4/03 114.02

Seen by the Dewan & ordered to be resubmitted & secretary 25 4 03 HR

29/4/03

~~1728~~ 4324 - 15-11-02

from: The I G of Education

Submits ~~the Report on Public instruction~~ a printed copy of the annual Report on ~~in Mysore for 1902~~

15643 - 4-5-03

To The D. G of Education

" Principal Central College

Renews the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore